

SOISSONS HAS BEEN TAKEN, IS BELIEVED IN WASHINGTON

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The



World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

14 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE SINKS TRANSPORT CARPATHIA

ROOSEVELT TO BE CANDIDATE IF HEARST GETS INTO RACE; G. O. P. DODGES PROHIBITION

Colonel Ready to Run if Tammany Is Dragged Into Backing Editor.

WHITMAN STANDS PAID.

Effort to Put Dry Plank in Saratoga Platform Beaten 32 to 13.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

SARATOGA, July 19.—T. R. will be the Republican candidate for Governor in one contingency. If Tammany Hall is dragged into supporting Hearst, Roosevelt will go into the primaries and Whitman will be compelled to step aside. This may be accepted as the Roosevelt programme. The Colonel wishes, if possible, to avoid running, but the first serious sign that Hearst is likely to obtain the Democratic nomination will evoke a ringing announcement from Oyster Bay that the Colonel's hat is back in the ring.

Francis Hendricks, Nestor of the Republican Old Guard consisting of himself, Barnes, Ward and Aldridge, this morning broke away from the Whitman faction and signed the round robin calling upon Roosevelt to run. Hendricks' action has created a sensation because he has been one of the strongest supporters of Whitman.

To add to the danger of calamity that now seems to seriously threaten the Whitman boom, a number of Whitman delegates serving under the leadership of George W. Aldridge, leader of Monroe, to-day switched their allegiance to Roosevelt. It is now regarded only a matter of hours before Aldridge himself will go over. It was reported here at the Merton E. Lewis headquarters that Charles Evans Hughes had been reached over the long distance telephone and that he had consented to have his name used as a Roosevelt petitioner. Mr. Lewis last night telegraphed Col. Roosevelt offering to withdraw from

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.
Arcade, Pulitzer (World) Building,
65-67 Park Row, N. Y. City.
Telephone Brooklyn 1000.
Check room for baggage and baggage room for day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks the same—Advt.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO READERS

The United States Government through the War Industries Board has called on all Newspapers throughout the United States to CUT OFF allowances for unsold copies on and after JULY 15, in order TO SAVE WASTE.

Therefore newsdealers will order only what they can actually sell. You are requested to place a standing order with your newsdealer to insure getting a copy of The World.

BELL IN HISTORIC INDEPENDENCE HALL PEALS FOR VICTORY

Philadelphians Stand With Bared Heads at Ringing—Boston Celebrates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Hundreds of Philadelphians stood with heads bared at Independence Hall at noon to-day while the bell in the historic tower pealed continuously for fifteen minutes in celebration of the victory of American arms in France. BOSTON, July 19.—Whistles blew, bells rang and sirens screeched at the noon hour here to-day in celebration of the American advance. Bells first rang out on Beacon Hill in response to the suggestion of Gov. McCall. ALTOONA, Pa., July 19.—All shops and stores closed in Altoona to-day while the city celebrated the American victory in France with a parade of 20,000 persons.

BASEBALL PLAYERS INCLUDED IN RULE OF 'WORK OR FIGHT'

Baker Declares Provisions of Order Must Apply to Professionals.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Professional baseball was held a non-essential occupation under the "work or fight" order to-day by Secretary Baker. "I have decided that the 'work or fight' regulations include baseball," said Mr. Baker in announcing his decision.

U BOATS SUNK AT RATE OF THREE TO ONE BUILT

French Minister of Marine Says That Mark Has Been Reached in Some Months.

PARIS, July 19.—"We are sinking submarines faster than Germany can build them," Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, declared in an interview published here to-day. "During some months we destroyed three times the output."

ZEPPELIN FALLS IN FLAMES.

Burns Up at German Frontier Near Dathelm.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—A Zeppelin fell in flames at the German frontier near Dathelm on Monday evening, the Rotterdamche Courant announces to-day.

HOOVER REACHES ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 19.—Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, has arrived in England.

AN EXCELLENT APPETIZER
Hawford's Acid Phosphate
the stimulant, tonic or digestive. wholesome
food, very refreshing and cooling. Try it to-day.
—Advt.

TRANSPORT CARPATHIA SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE; REPORT FIVE OF CREW LOST

British Liner That Brought the Titanic Survivors to Port Torpedoed Off the Irish Coast.

SHIP ON RETURN TRIP.

Vessel Left Atlantic Port Early in June With 4,500 American Troops.

The British transport Carpathia, 13,603 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast while outward bound from a British port, it was learned here to-day.

Five members of the transport's crew were lost, according to a cable message received by the Cunard Line here, owners of the torpedoed ship. Although in the service of the British Government, for several months the Carpathia has been used as an American troop transport.

She was in an Atlantic port last on June 4, and departed a few days later with 4,500 American troops for the Allied front in France.

Prior to the war the vessel was engaged in transatlantic service and was one of the first merchant steamers to appear in American waters armed against submarines.

The Carpathia became for New York and all the world a famous ship when early on the morning of April 15, 1912, she reached the position where the great steamship Titanic went down, after crashing top speed into an iceberg, with upward of 1,500 of her passengers and crew.

The Carpathia, which had been driven at top speed through all the night after receiving at 11:45 P. M. the wireless S. O. S. from the monster liner, found naught but scattered lifeboats.

On April 18, at 9:00 o'clock, the Carpathia slowly warped into her dock—outside of which thousands of anxious people stood patiently in the rain—with 705 survivors of the disaster aboard. The Carpathia brought also the first connected story of the sinking of the Titanic, which has stood as the greatest marine disaster—barring the deliberate sinking of the Lusitania—of modern times.

SECRETARY WILSON'S SON HAS SENTENCE LIGHTENED

President Changes Order of Dismissal From Army to Confinement in Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Sentences of dismissal from the army imposed by court martial upon Second Lieut. Joseph H. Wilson, son of Secretary of Labor Wilson, and First Lieut. Charles T. Plandreau because they were caught in a Baltimore gambling raid last March, were commuted by President Wilson to-day to three months' confinement in camp.

Both officers were in uniform when arrested, and the finding of the court martial set forth that they were "found, convicted and fined in the Magistrate's court of said city for gambling," thus violating the article of war against bringing discredit upon the military service.

Young Wilson was attached to the 154th Depot Brigade at Camp Meade.

WHOLE OF RAINBOW AND NEW ENGLAND DIVISIONS FIGHTING

Six Others From U. S. in Week's Battles—1,200,000 Americans Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The "Rainbow" and New England Divisions are the complete American divisions now battling the Germans in the great Franco-American offensive, members of the House Military Committee were told by Chief of Staff March.

Parts of eight American divisions were engaged in the fighting earlier in the week that resulted in checking the German drive on the Marne.

In addition to the two divisions now engaged, many other American troops are brigaded with the French in the offensive action.

The Committee was told that approximately 90,000 men had been shipped to France in the last week, making nearly 1,200,000 men in France or en route.

Seven hundred and thirty-three D. H. Haviland bombing planes have been delivered to date and 425 shipped; the committee was also told.

Five hundred and thirty-seven Liberty motors have been shipped abroad and a number of American-made 75-millimeter guns.

War Department officials told the committee members that it is believed the present offensive will not strike a serious snag until the Germans are driven back to one of their old trench lines.

While officials do not state the offensive will stop there, they predict it will be necessary to shell the Germans out before further progress can be made. The committee also was told that the present fighting relieves materially the danger to Paris.

"There is no doubt that the Germans started an offensive in hope of getting nearer Paris or perhaps taking it," one committeeman said after the conference. "Instead of getting nearer, they have now been pushed much further back."

Army officers also took the view that the present drive is not the main Allied offensive which it has been generally understood would be launched early next year. The drive now under way is described as "an extremely strong counter-offensive."

AIR MAIL THROUGH STORM.

Lieut. Miller Defies Elements in Trip From Philadelphia.

A thunder storm over New Jersey failed to stop Lieut. Miller, who arrived at Belmont Park at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon with 225 pounds of aerial mail. He made the trip in fifty-five minutes, carrying seven sacks three from Philadelphia and four from Washington.

SUMMER CLOTHES YIELD
Refined to Father John's Machine.—Advt.

GERMAN LINE UNDER ATTACK FROM RHEIMS TO MONTDIDIER

1,200,000 AMERICANS ABROAD; GUNS, PLANES AND MOTORS SENT

What United States Is Doing in War Vividly Shown in Gen. March's Statement.

HERE is an idea of the part America is playing at the front as revealed by Chief of Staff March: Eight divisions helped check German Drive. Complete Rainbow and New England divisions in new offensive. 1,200,000 soldiers in France or on way. 90,000 sent in past week. 733 bombing planes delivered. 425 more bombing planes shipped. 537 Liberty Motors shipped. A number of American-made 75's shipped.

24,000 GERMANS CHECKED BY FEW THOUSAND AMERICANS ON SIX AND HALF-MILE FRONT

5,000 Killed, Wounded or Captured in Attempt to Cross Marne on U. S. Sector East of Chateau-Thierry Sunday.

BY MARTIN GREEN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
(Special Despatch to The Evening World.)

PARIS, July 19.—It is now possible to give for the first time the details of the successful resistance of a few thousand Americans holding a line six and one-half miles long along the Marne River, east of Chateau-Thierry, against 24,000 Germans of three divisions, including the 19th Division, which is one of the crack units of the German Army.

Information reached American Headquarters on the night of Sunday, the 14th, that a German attack was scheduled to start at midnight that night. Orders were therefore given for a preparatory artillery counter-attack to begin at 11 o'clock.

Documents seized on German prisoners show that the German programme called for the arrival of their advance attack guard at Courbein, five miles south of the Marne, at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The Germans did not know that a complete unit of American artillery of heavy guns had been moved into position upon the strength of this information as late as Saturday night.

The counter-artillery attack by these guns was a complete surprise to the Germans massed in the woods on the north bank of the Marne in anticipation of the crossing to attack the Americans on the south bank. They were almost blown to bits by the American heavy artillery and machine gun fire. The 358th German Division lost two battalions, completely blotted out. Another division suffered equally before it was ordered to start the perilous task of crossing the river.

5,000 KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED.

This was the first time this particular American artillery unit had been in action since its arrival in France.

The preliminary artillery action by the Germans started at midnight. Only about 5,000 Germans managed to cross in the face of the fire of this exclusively American-held sector. All of these were either killed, wounded or captured. The remainder of the German forces assigned to make the crossing at this point have been held on the north bank ever since.

The only Germans on the south bank of the Marne are in the territory east of that held by the Americans' six-mile front. The brunt of the German attack on the south side of the river was borne by two American units. The French were driven back to the right of the American unit holding the extreme right of this six-mile line, allowing the German hordes to swing around and attack this unsupported unit from the rear.

This American right was forced to withstand frontal and flanking attack by the Germans for twenty hours; but it held its ground nevertheless. Part of that time the American left flank was also exposed. There were Germans to the right, to the left and behind the American holding forces. Nothing in the war has been more distinguished than this bitter defense which enabled the American unit to continue to occupy the position it took up as far back as May 30, when its partially complete machine gun

(Continued on Second Page.)

American and French Troops Sweep Forward From Marne to Aisne as French and Italians Strike at Five Points Near Rheims—Germans Blow Up Munitions in Soissons.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—While no announcement of the capture of the City of Soissons has reached the War Department, Secretary Baker said to-day that the fall of that city seems to be indicated by despatches.

Thirty thousand Germans have been captured in the Franco-American drive, according to official information here to-day. This is the biggest single bag of prisoners taken by Allied troops on the west front during the war.

While renewing his attacks with American and French troops between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry Gen. Foch delivered new blows on the line running from Rheims southward to the Marne. In the latter salient French, Italian and American troops made gains at five points.

Several more towns have been taken by the Americans in the attacks between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. One of them is Vierz, six miles south of Soissons. Other towns captured were north and south of Vierz. Still another town taken by the Americans is Priez, two miles from Courchamps, captured yesterday.

German reinforcements were brought up during the night, but no counter attack has been made. Americans still hold the plateau southwest of Soissons, and "Soissons" is on the lips of every American soldier in that region.

It seems that the Allied commander is pressing both sides of the area into which the Germans have penetrated below the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims with the evident intention of trapping the entire enemy force or forcing a withdrawal from all the territory occupied in the latest offensive.

A despatch from Paris says the French High Command announces that the enemy is everywhere on the defensive and that Franco-American troops are exerting great pressure on every salient between Rheims and Montdidier. This would indicate an extension of twenty-five miles or more to the Allied offensive front.

The greatest penetration was eight miles. Great explosions and fires are reported in Soissons.

AMERICANS HOLD PLATEAU SOUTHWEST OF SOISSONS; TAKEN IN HARD STRUGGLE

First Counter-Attack by Germans Was Organized There, but It Fell Down Under Fire of U. S. Artillery.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 19 (Associated Press).—American and French forces are continuing to advance their spearhead midway between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The Americans took several towns in the course of the night.

Early this morning the French also made further progress. During the night German reinforcements were coming from the region in the